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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
TRUSTEES OF MASSACHUSETTS
TRAINING SCHOOLS
FOR THE
YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1927

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE



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The Commonwealth of Massachusetts DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE DIVISION OF JUVENILE TRAINING TRUSTEES OF MASSACHUSETTS TRAINING SCHOOLS

TRUSTEES.

CHARLES M. DAVENPORT, BOSTON, *Director*.
 JAMES W. McDONALD, MARLBOROUGH, *Chairman*.
 CLARENCE J. McKENZIE, WINTHROP, *Vice-Chairman*.
 JOSEPHINE BLEAKIE COLBURN, FRAMINGHAM.
 AMY E. TAYLOR, LEXINGTON.
 EUGENE T. CONNOLLY, BEVERLY.
 WILLIAM L. S. BRAYTON, FALL RIVER.
 RANSOM C. PINGREE, BOSTON.
 BENJAMIN F. FELT, MELROSE.*

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY.

ROBERT J. WATSON, ROOM 305, 41 MT. VERNON STREET, BOSTON.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

CHARLES A. KEELER, *Superintendent of Lyman School for Boys*.
 GEORGE P. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent of Industrial School for Boys*.
 CATHERINE M. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent of Industrial School for Girls*.
 JOHN J. SMITH, *Supervisor of Boys Parole Branch*.
 ALMEDA F. CREE, *Supervisor of Girls Parole Branch*.

* Mr. Felt took the place of Matthew Luce of Cohasset, who resigned in December, 1926.

THE SCHOOLS

1. **LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS**, established 1846, is located at Westborough, 32 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for boys under fifteen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 13 cottages, 2 of which, located away from the rest of the institution, are used for the younger boys. Normal capacity of the school 480. Academic and industrial training is given. Commitments are for minority. After training in the school, boys are placed on parole, in charge of the Boys Parole Branch, whose office is at 41 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston.

2. **INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS**, established 1908, is located at Shirley, 40 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for boys from fifteen to eighteen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 9 cottages. Normal capacity of the school, 284. Academic and industrial training is given, the emphasis being placed on the practical teaching of trades. Commitments are for minority. After training in the school, boys are placed on parole, in charge of the Boys Parole Branch, whose office is at 41 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston.

3. **INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS**, established 1854, is located at Lancaster, 42 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for girls under seventeen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 10 cottages. Normal capacity of the school, 268. Academic and industrial training is given, emphasis being placed on training in the domestic arts. Commitments are for minority, but the length of detention in the school is largely determined by the course of training. After training in the school, girls are placed on parole, in charge of the Girls Parole Branch, whose office is at 41 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston.

REPORT

CHANGES IN BOARD.

Mr. Matthew Luce, who was appointed in June, 1908, as one of the original trustees of the then newly established Industrial School for Boys at Shirley, and who was appointed in 1911 as one of the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools created to have charge of Lyman School for Boys at Westborough, Industrial School for Girls at Lancaster, and Industrial School for Boys at Shirley, in place of the one Board formerly in charge of the first two schools, and in place of the Board in charge of the last-named school, resigned in December, 1926, after more than 18 years of service. He was succeeded by Benjamin F. Felt of Melrose, who was appointed January 19, 1927.

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD.

During the year 1927 the Board has held 12 regular monthly meetings and one special meeting, in addition to the 37 meetings of the various committees. The parole committees of the three schools considered 1,806 cases involving the parole of boys and girls. The commitment of all boys and girls is to the supervision of the Trustees until they are 21 years of age, or are honorably discharged.

VISITS OF TRUSTEES TO THE SCHOOLS.

There have been 97 separate visits made to the three schools by members of the Board of Trustees during the past year. In addition to these visits by the Trustees, the Executive Secretary of the Board has visited the schools 58 times during the year.

COMMITMENTS.

TABLE 1.—Commitments to the three schools each year for the three years ending November 30, 1927.

	1925	1926	1927
Lyman School for Boys.....	356	350	340
Industrial School for Boys.....	364	342	319
Industrial School for Girls.....	147	164	189

TABLE 2.—*Daily average number of inmates in each school for the three years ending November 30, 1927, the normal capacity of each school, and the number of inmates in the school on November 30, 1927.*

	DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF INMATES			Normal Capacity	Number in School Nov. 30, 1927
	1925	1926	1927		
Lyman School for Boys.....	447	479	486	480	480
Industrial School for Boys.....	279	307	287	284	277
Industrial School for Girls.....	285	297	297	268	279

TABLE 3.—*Commitments to the three schools each year for the ten years ending November 30, 1927.*

YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30	Lyman School for Boys	Industrial School for Boys	Industrial School for Girls	Total
1918.....	419	289	169	877
1919.....	332	374	180	886
1920.....	347	285	118	750
1921.....	341	352	133	826
1922.....	277	273	121	671
1923.....	295	227	116	638
1924.....	289	320	151	760
1925.....	356	364	147	867
1926.....	350	342	164	856
1927.....	340	319	189	848
Totals.....	3,346	3,145	1,488	7,979

TOTAL NUMBER IN CARE OF BOARD.

On November 30, 1927, the total number of children who were wards of the Trustees was 4,052, distributed as follows:

TABLE 4.—*Number of children in care of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools November 30, 1927.*

	In the Schools	On Parole	Total
Lyman School for Boys.....	480	1,649	2,129
Industrial School for Boys.....	277	883	1,160
Industrial School for Girls.....	279	484	763
Totals.....	1,036	3,016	4,052

HONORABLE DISCHARGES

During the year each visitor in the Boys Parole Branch and the Girls Parole Branch was asked by the Commissioner of Public Welfare to submit a list of ten questions which might be asked in measuring the success of the parole work with boys and girls. From these lists of questions, prepared independently, ten of the best were selected from each department.

It was the consensus of opinion of the visitors for boys on parole from the training schools that if a boy has changed his mental attitude toward crime or delinquency since his return to the community and has developed a sense of moral responsibility which leads him to have more respect for the law and the rights of others, this is one of the best tests of the boy's reformation. It was also generally noted that he should be industrious and should make efforts to keep employed; that he should contribute a reasonable amount of his wages to his parents; that he should attend to his religious duties; that he should be honest in his dealings at home and outside; that he should keep reasonable hours and should keep away from his old companions.

With regard to the girls, it was generally conceded that the girl should have learned to respect law and authority and that she should have developed a moral stamina which would prevent her from returning to her old companions and her old delinquencies, when left to her own resources. It was also considered important that she should be so employed that she would be not only self-supporting but happy in her work; that she should be self-reliant; that she should have learned to enjoy good books and normal, wholesome pleasures; that she should have learned to spend money wisely and save some; and that she should have learned to keep her body as well as her mind clean and healthy.

In recommending honorable discharges to boys and girls, the supervisors and visitors keep in mind the above desirable considerations and many other criteria

which naturally might be applied. It is realized, nevertheless, that boys and girls may fall short in some respects of these high standards and that no hard and fast rules can therefore be made. If, however, because of a different outlook on life which seems to indicate that when no longer in the care of the State, these boys and girls will keep on the right side of the law, will constantly make efforts to improve their condition, to adjust themselves to the life of the community and to become worthy citizens therein, it is felt they are deserving of an honorable discharge. During the year 1927, 137 such discharges were granted—46 to girls and 91 to boys.

TRUST FUND

During 1927, an act was passed by the Legislature (Chapter 241 of the Acts of 1927), amending chapter 120 of the General Laws by inserting a new section (section 23A) after section 23, whereby the trustees have been authorized to pay to the state treasurer all unclaimed money held by them for the benefit of any former ward of the trustees whose whereabouts are then unknown to them and have been unknown for seven years subsequent to his becoming of age.

This money is to be invested by the state treasurer and the income therefrom used for the benefit of boys and girls in the care of the trustees. The income from unclaimed accounts of the girls is to be used for the paroled girls and the income from the unclaimed accounts of boys for the paroled boys. Many of these accounts are very small, but the total amount will produce an income which will be very helpful when applied in aiding boys or girls who are ambitious and who are adapted for advanced education in business, nursing, or other helpful branches.

A record of the amounts already turned over to the state treasurer, under the provisions of this act, is to be found under Trust Funds (see page 40).

REPORT OF THE PSYCHIATRIC WORK

MANLY B. ROOT, M.D.

The routine initial examination of new commitments to the three schools has been continued as outlined in last year's report. General intelligence tests are given in all three schools. Trade tests are given and character studies are made at the two schools for boys.

It is very important that accurate statistical records be gathered, for without them we can hardly form correct ideas as to the amount of delinquency, the types of offenders, the results of various forms of treatment, and the general trends and changes in the problem as the years go by. Impressions are easily formed but by themselves are quite untrustworthy. A system of carefully kept records must be organized and available before any activity can deserve to take its place as a scientific procedure.

During the past year a statistical study has been made of a number of Lyman and Industrial School boys. This has included intelligence, character and personality studies, religious and other influences, interests and habits of boys, the family, the home and school life, the type of offender, the physical condition of boys, etc. While these studies are based on too few figures and numbers to be entirely accurate, as such statistics should not be considered authoritative if drawn from less than 1,000 cases, they are, however, suggestive, as a sort of running commentary, for a discussion of a few of the various school problems, viz:—

With regard to intelligence ratings, not more than a fifth of our boys and a seventh of our girls are feeble-minded, according to our tests. Much higher figures have been obtained for these very schools, but it is my belief that previous testings have rated our boys and girls too low. The percentage of psychopaths and weaklings at the Industrial School for Boys is as high as the percentage of feeble-minded. The presence of these three classes in our group is a serious hindrance to effective training of the more normal boys and girls. The Department for Defective Delinquents at Bridgewater has aided greatly by taking the most incorrigible of our defectives. Most of our feeble-minded are not especially delinquent, being simply children who have never outgrown the need for constant supervision. The lack of facilities for care of the feeble-minded forces us to care for many children who really would never have been considered delinquent, had they been cared for earlier

as feeble-minded. They are not particularly troublesome, on the whole, but we should not be expected to release them on the same basis as the more normal children, for they need much longer training. Because they should remain longer, it would be more helpful if they were isolated from the main schools so that they would not so easily become discouraged and would not have to compete on a behavior basis with brighter children.

The psychopaths present a more difficult problem. Undoubtedly their place is in the care of the Department of Mental Diseases. The group of psychopathic delinquents might well be studied, and treated from force of circumstances, however, with other non-delinquent psychopathic children. The suggestion is made that cases, facts and theories be collected regarding our psychopaths, co-operating with other agencies in this, and that conferences be arranged regarding a possible solution of the problem.

The weaklings cause little trouble except in a negative way; they are the "good-for-nothings," as far as the primary purposes of the training schools are concerned. Some weak in body, others apparently quite strong and well, they do not fit in a boys' training school where the blessings of hard work so benefit the normal boy. If given privileges, they expect them and influence others to do the same. Their release from hard work breeds a lazy streak which is very contagious. Some of them may be boys suffering from disorder of the ductless glands.

If the figures regarding reasoning ability are valid, a half of the boys examined are lacking in this respect. This emphasizes the educational nature of these schools. It is too confidently supposed that the boys "know right from wrong." But, as a matter of fact, our accepted system of ethics is quite foreign to the thinking of many of them. While they know we think it is wrong to steal, very often they cannot give any sensible reason why it is wrong. They lack appreciation of, and training in, ethics, and we must supply it—a duty of ours more important for future welfare, perhaps, than the mere maintenance of discipline. In the majority of cases there appears to be no mental conflict, no special mechanism to explain the stealing. There is, instead, what is usually called the "anti-social attitude." This is, apparently, a lack of the social attitude which is necessary for people to assume if civilization is to retain its present form, with the emphasis on property rights. From their parents these boys have not learned respect for laws, nor the reasons for the existence of laws. These things must be taught them.

With regard to religious influences, it appears that most of our boys go to church and Sunday school, a large number of them regularly. Certainly this is a challenge to the churches and Sunday schools. The boys need to be educated in ethical and moral questions far more than they are. Too many religious matters are stored away where they cannot influence the daily life for the good. The message of the churches, the wonderful truths of the prophets, and of the gospels, should be presented in such a way as to grip the boy's imagination, and make stealing impossible.

A large number of our boys are club members, but apparently few are really good club members. The Boy Scouts, for instance, were practically all in the third class, and remained members a very short time. About a third belonged to no club. The subject of the play life of the boys needs a great deal of study, it being recognized that it is during play that the majority begin their delinquencies.

Relative to interests, our boys enter well into sports, but do not know the games very well. If a boy does anything well, it is in his sports in this country, and the half-hearted interest in sports shown by these boys is an indication, perhaps, of an important character defect, lack of the vital urge, the divine spark—call it what you will—these boys seem to lack the ability to concentrate intensively on things. This trait has been noticed by many, and different explanations have been offered. It probably indicates that because of faulty training, healthy sentiments have not been formed, the boy's emotional life has not been crystallized into that of a unified organism; rather, there is childish interest in subject after subject, none arousing sufficient response; the boy does not "find himself."

The figures compiled relative to reading show pretty well that most of the reading of the boys has been very desultory. Very few take that delight in fine books which we so admire in the normal boy and which plays such an important part in

stimulating his imagination and giving him visions of what things are done in the world.

The figures for attendance at moving picture entertainments seem to indicate that about half of our boys have been in the habit of attending one to two "movies" a week. These figures are probably average for boys in cities. It would be helpful, for the sake of comparison, if we had similar accurate figures about normal boys. We can probably not find any and must always keep in mind that while we may conjecture as to what we call normal, we may be in great error.

The habits of boys—smoking, drinking, sex habits, etc.—appear to be about those of average boys. There seems to be very little sex abnormality. Many boys show the lack of sensible sex instruction—a lack which is probably pretty general in the community.

Relative to the families and homes of boys, the leading races are well shown. The most striking thing is the large number of American born sons of foreign born parents. The number of abnormal relatives is surprisingly small, but this adds more evidence that it is faulty training rather than faulty heredity which has allowed the boys to become delinquent. The percentage of illegitimacy is very small. About half the homes have both parents at home. There is comparatively little separation and divorce. Poverty does not appear as a large factor, apparently. The boys steal more at play and in the spirit of adventure than to get things they really need. The fact that most of the boys come from cities is obvious and important. Discipline was more often inadequate than too severe. About half of the homes rate as psychiatrically poor, this item being an attempt to summarize the suitability of the home as a rearing place for the boy.

The number of high school students is very small. About half of the boys truanted. About half say they like school. Apparently our rigid school systems are responsible for the beginning of many delinquent careers, the sequence being truancy because of dislike for school—not daring to go home—bunking out—stealing. Few of the boys have had previous institutional experience.

A very large percentage of the boys are habitual offenders. Boys have received probation many times, and a number have received suspended sentences. The general consensus of opinion is that the boys committed are getting to be of poorer calibre and are more vicious, as the years go by. This is as it should be, if it reflects that the better boys are managed successfully on probation. But it makes our work harder and fewer successes should normally be expected.

A considerable percentage of boys, especially at the Industrial School for Boys, are undersized. The boys have been, and on the whole are, at commitment, apparently quite healthy. Their health while in these schools is very good, also, the medical service being very efficient. The presence of nasal obstruction, enlarged tonsils and adenoids, defective vision, and general weakness is noteworthy and vigorous treatment of these should continue.

In regard to school and trade placement in the institutions, all are co-operating splendidly, details being worked out and changed from time to time. But these school and trade placements are of secondary importance, these schools existing primarily for character education. As no adequate body of knowledge exists today on this perplexing subject, we are all still in the experimental stage regarding it. The recognition of this fact makes it all the more important that careful records and statistics be available. We should have figures to show whether feeble-minded boys return more frequently or are more troublesome than others, whether psychopaths really have as bad a prognosis as we think, etc. The recidivists should be carefully compared with the other boys, for the former constitute a main problem of the future.

An important link in this sort of training is having trained officers, particularly cottage masters and matrons. They are the bulwark of our training systems and it is their handling of the boys that counts most. They should be intelligent, fond of boys, possessed of great patience, very fair and just, and not easily fatigued. They should be men and women who can teach and lead boys, who can intelligently study the problems of character training, try various schemes, report on them, discuss methods, co-operate in the best interests of the boys, and contribute to the small body of knowledge on character education. The influencing of human

behavior is a complicated and subtle task, requiring much training and study, and an experimental attitude. The officers should do some reading and should meet frequently for instruction and discussion. They should have a medical and educational attitude. The boys are committed for training and character education and not just for punishment and discipline. There should be frequent meetings and conferences of officers where policies and theories and boys can be discussed under the leadership of the superintendent for the good of all, and particularly for the good of the boys.

Such are the ideal qualities for officers. They are, likewise, the ideal qualities for parents, who also have had to deal with such problems. If parents had such ideal qualities, probably these institutions would have few, or fewer at least, of such problems to deal with. There are procurable some such ideal officers but, in general, persons with such combinations of qualities do not work for hire; or, if they do, they seek positions less confining than institution work; and positions where their personal qualities and intellectual equipment find wider social contacts, and greater general advantages. The statement of the qualities of the ideal officers is, therefore, much simpler than the possibility of procuring any sufficient number of such persons. In short, from the nature of the circumstances, it is one of *the* problems, along with all the others confronting us.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT WESTBOROUGH

CHARLES A. KEELER, *Superintendent*

The following review of the activities of the school for the year 1927 is herewith submitted.

The general health of the boys has been good and there has been no serious epidemic. The regularity of habits, wholesome food, physical exercise, work and play have contributed to this healthful condition. Our enrollment continues to be very large, there having been a daily average of 486.19. Of the 340 boys committed in 1927, 131 were of twelve years of age or under. This shows the need of another cottage for small boys.

CHANGES IN PERSONNEL

There have been several changes in the corps of assistants. Miss Anna Wilcox, for thirty-eight years an earnest and successful teacher of manual training, retired from the service on September 7th. Miss Wilcox has been a steadfast builder of character among the boys of her classes and has held their respect and loyalty. There have been many instances of their gratitude to her shown after they have gone out into the world for themselves.

Mr. and Mrs. William J. Wilcox, also long associated with the Lyman School, retired on September 30. Mr. Wilcox was for thirty-two years head of the carpentry department, and for a long period was director of the school band. Mrs. Wilcox had been supervising matron and at the time of retirement was assistant matron. These good people whose lives were devoted to the moulding of character so necessary to our boys will be greatly missed.

ACADEMIC EDUCATION

The academic department has maintained its usual high standard in all its grades and divisions. An attempt has been made to hold the academic average of each room or grade on a par with similar grades in the public schools. The year 1927 has been a banner year for the number of boys graduated—the largest number in the history of the school (forty-five) having been graduated in June. A great asset to our academic work is the help derived from the department of psychiatry. When boys are committed to the school, they are given a very thorough mental examination. The psychiatrist then makes his recommendations to the school department as to what he thinks the limitations and capabilities of the boys are. The school department, working in conjunction with the psychiatric department, can more accurately locate the boys as to ability and school grade, and is capable of giving them the advantages of specialized work in whatever field they may be retarded. This has worked to advantage in that it has been found possible to promote many boys when they have made up deficiencies in their academic work.

The drawing, music and manual training classes have continued their good work, as well as the forging and wood turning classes. With the gymnasium, swimming pool and playgrounds, the boys are privileged to enjoy all kinds of games, and there are also the seasonal sports of coasting, baseball, basketball and football. Each cottage has its own team for inter-cottage games in each of these sports and there is also a team representing the whole school, which holds contests with neighboring teams of the open community. These contests help wonderfully in maintaining a good school and cottage spirit.

PRINTING

The value of the printing department of our school can not be overestimated. The past year has been very profitable, both for the pupil and the school. The class of work turned out in this department has been of an extended variety and embraces about all the forms that an apprentice would be called upon to execute in the ordinary mercantile printing plant, thereby affording a boy an opportunity of acquainting himself with the requisites that will enable him, if he so desires, to become a proficient journeyman printer.

SHOE SHOP

The work in the shoe shop during the last year has been much the same as in former years. Thirty boys have received instruction in the work. There have been made 1,383 pairs of shoes and 400 pairs of slippers, while more than 3,300 pairs of shoes and slippers have been examined, repaired and dressed. All of the product of the shop is used by this school and by the Industrial School for Boys at Shirley.

FARM

As large a portion of food supplies as possible is produced from the farm. During the year the dairy produced 480,200 pounds of milk, or a daily average of 611 quarts. There were also produced 4,262 pounds of beef, 925 pounds of veal, 14,730 pounds of pork, 1,100 pounds of dressed poultry and 2,500 dozen eggs.

Among the other products of the farm were the following:—

337	bushels of	onions
225	" "	carrots
288	" "	beets
864	" "	sweet corn
340	" "	parsnips
205	" "	turnips
336	" "	string beans
180	" "	green peas
203	" "	tomatoes
6,292	pounds of	squash
500	bushels of	potatoes

The yield of potatoes was seriously affected by the unseasonable weather conditions. The apple crop was unusually large, and 2,048 bushels were harvested.

Besides the regular farm work, much team work has been done in preparing for the foundation of the officers' cottages and in grading about them.

IMPROVEMENTS

Much has been done in a material way to improve the institution. Four cottage houses for employees, which were secured from the Metropolitan District Commission, were taken down and moved from Holden and have been rebuilt. One house has been completed and is now occupied by the head farmer and family. The other three will be ready for occupancy in the spring.

The old shop in the rear of Lyman Hall and the barn at Davitt Cottage have been torn down and the material used in other ways. The large unused room on the second floor of Chauncy Hall has been converted into four pleasant sleeping rooms and a bathroom for employees. All the buildings at the Berlin branch and Gables cottage have been painted on the exterior and much interior painting has been done throughout the institution. All of this furnishes excellent employment and training for the boys.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

T. H. AYER, M.D.

The following report of the physician for the year 1927 is respectfully submitted. Another year has passed with comparatively little serious sickness in the school. There were a few cases of scarlet fever—five in all—but no one was seriously ill. In the most severe case, scarlet fever serum was given with apparently good results. There was one death during the year of a boy with a serious heart affection.

The number of accidents was less than in the preceding year, as was also the number of infections. In general, the health of the boys has been excellent, although the usual minor ailments have been treated at the hospital. It seems worthy of note that there has not been a case of acute appendicitis requiring operation, and but one case of acute mastoid disease.

Following is an outline of our routine work and a partial list of special cases treated:

- Number of visits by physician, 348.
- Number of cases treated at hospital, out-patients, 21,264
- Number of cases admitted to hospital, 307.
- Number of different patients treated, out-patients, 2,414.
- Number of different patients treated, ward patients, 307.
- Average number of patients in hospital daily, 5.
- Average number of out-patients in hospital daily, 60.
- Largest number treated in one day, out-patients, 168.
- Largest number treated in one day, ward patients, 20.
- Smallest number treated in one day, out-patients, 4.
- Smallest number treated in one day, ward patients, 1.
- Number of new inmates examined by physician, 334.
- Number of inmates leaving examined by physician, 640.
- Number of inmates returned examined by physician, 353.
- Number of inmates transferred for treatment to other hospitals:
 - Massachusetts General Hospital, 43.
 - Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary, 4.
 - State Infirmary at Tewksbury, 4.
 - Westfield State Sanatorium, 1.
 - Framingham Clinic, 4.
 - Belmont Hospital Clinic, 4.
- Number of operations performed:
 - Tonsils and adenoids, 72.
- Cases sent to the Massachusetts General Hospital for operation:
 - Hernia, 2.
 - Hydrocele, 1.
 - Varicocele, 2.
 - Abscess in throat, 1.
 - Abscess in groin, 1.
 - Abscess in abdominal wall, 1.
 - Submaxillary abscess, 1.
 - Undescended testicle, 1.
 - Infected foot, 1.
 - Infected knee, 1.
 - Severe cellulitis with general infection, 1.
- Cases sent to Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary for operation:
 - Acute mastoid disease, 1.
 - Chronic mastoid, 1.
- Special cases:
 - Chorea, 1.
 - Fracture of hand, 2.
 - Dislocation metacarpal bone, 1.

Splinter in foot, 1.

Amputation of toe, 1.

Number of inmates whose vision were tested, 39.

Number of inmates given glasses, 22.

Number of inmates whose eyes were treated, 59.

Number of inmates who ears were treated, 83.

Number of inmates whose nose and throat were treated, 47.

Diphtheria inoculations, 332.

Vaccination against smallpox, 2.

Tetanus serum given, 6.

REPORT OF DENTAL WORK, PERFORMED BY DR. HAROLD B. CUSHING

The following table gives the kind of work and the number of operations for the year: Number of amalgam fillings, 790; number of copper cement fillings, 959; number of silver fillings, 103; extractions, 913; prophylaxis, 909; treatments, 366.

STATISTICS CONCERNING BOYS

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

TABLE 5.—*Number received at and leaving Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1927.*

Boys in Lyman School Nov. 30, 1926.....	473
Received:—Committed.....	334
Recommitted.....	5
Transferred from Industrial School for Boys.....	1
	340
Returned from places.....	353
Runaways captured.....	96
Returned from hospitals.....	26
Returned from leave of absence.....	10
Released from State Infirmary at Tewksbury.....	2
	827
Whole number in the school during the twelve months.....	*1,300
Released:—Paroled to parents and relatives.....	438
Paroled to others than relatives.....	100
Boarded out.....	102
Runaways.....	119
Released to hospitals.....	24
Deceased.....	1
Transferred to Industrial School for Boys.....	9
Granted leave of absence.....	10
Transferred to State Infirmary at Tewksbury.....	4
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory.....	2
Committed to Belchertown State School.....	1
Committed to Monson State Hospital.....	1
Committed to State Hospital.....	1
Committed to Department for Defective Delinquents at Bridgewater.....	3
Discharged as unfit subject.....	3
Transferred to Westfield Sanatorium.....	1
Committed to Walter E. Fernald State School, Waverley.....	1
	820
Remaining in the Lyman School Nov. 30, 1927.....	480

TABLE 6.—*Commitments to Lyman School for Boys from the several counties during year ending Nov. 30, 1927, and previously.*

COUNTIES	Year Ending Nov. 30, 1927	Previously	Totals
Barnstable.....	2	116	118
Berkshire.....	2	451	453
Bristol.....	27	1,421	1,448
Dukes.....	—	25	25
Essex.....	53	2,055	2,108
Franklin.....	4	121	125
Hampden.....	38	1,084	1,122
Hampshire.....	6	205	211
Middlesex.....	75	3,042	3,117
Nantucket.....	—	28	28
Norfolk.....	17	756	773
Plymouth.....	10	381	391
Suffolk.....	70	3,175	3,245
Worcester.....	36	1,557	1,593
Totals.....	340	14,417	14,757

* This represents 835 individuals.

TABLE 7.—*Nativity of parents of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during past ten years.*

	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Fathers born in United States.....	27	18	17	23	16	24	19	20	27	17
Mothers born in United States.....	48	33	32	26	22	15	25	18	25	25
Fathers foreign born.....	41	27	28	29	19	17	23	22	27	22
Mothers foreign born.....	24	24	17	26	17	17	19	20	26	20
Both parents born in United States.....	49	37	40	44	38	44	26	58	68	77
Both parents foreign born.....	242	196	190	178	171	165	173	216	213	211
Nativity of both parents unknown.....	33	27	51	44	18	38	30	31	12	5
Nativity of one parent unknown.....	52	47	40	42	29	29	34	24	9	8
Per cent of foreign parentage.....	58	59	55	52	62	56	59	61	61	62
Per cent of American parentage.....	12	11	11	13	14	14	9	13	19	22
Per cent of unknown parentage.....	8	8	15	13	6	13	10	1	3	1

TABLE 8.—*Nativity of boys committed to the Lyman School for Boys during past ten years*

	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Born in United States.....	363	292	317	311	244	284	264	325	328	320
Foreign born.....	53	36	27	24	31	11	22	28	21	20
Unknown nativity.....	3	4	3	6	2	-	3	3	1	-

TABLE 9.—*Ages of boys when committed to the Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1927 and previously.*

AGE (Years)	Committed during year ending Nov. 30, 1927	Committed from 1885 to 1926	Committed Previous to 1885	Totals
Six.....	-	-	5	5
Seven.....	-	9	25	34
Eight.....	-	52	115	167
Nine.....	12	173	231	416
Ten.....	19	420	440	879
Eleven.....	43	767	615	1,425
Twelve.....	56	1,422	748	2,226
Thirteen.....	70	2,238	897	3,205
Fourteen.....	116	3,237	778	4,131
Fifteen.....	21	281	913	1,215
Sixteen.....	3	27	523	553
Seventeen.....	-	4	179	183
Eighteen and over.....	-	3	17	20
Unknown.....	-	12	32	44
	340	8,645	5,518	14,503

TABLE 10.—*Domestic condition of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1927.*

Had parents, 221.
Had no parents, 9.
Had father only, 41.
Had mother only, 64.
Had stepfather, 24.
Had stepmother, 17.
Had intemperate father, 94.
Had intemperate mother, 3.
Had both parents intemperate, 8.
Had parents separated, 22.
Had attended church, 332.
Had never attended church, 7.
Had not attended school within one year, 4.
Had not attended school within two years, 2.
Had been arrested before, 279.
Had been inmates of other institutions, 34.
Had used tobacco, 203.
Were employed in a mill or otherwise when arrested, 9.
Were attending school, 213.
Were idle, 108.
Parents owning residence, 81.
Members of family had been arrested, 135.

TABLE 11.—*Length of stay in Lyman School for Boys of all boys paroled for first time during year ending Nov. 30, 1927.*

Boys		Length of Stay		Boys		Length of Stay	
		Years	Months			Years	Months
7	.....	—	3 (or under)	15	.....	1	4
3	.....	—	4	18	.....	1	5
5	.....	—	5	5	.....	1	6
8	.....	—	6	10	.....	1	7
32	.....	—	7	5	.....	1	8
22	.....	—	8	1	.....	1	9
14	.....	—	9	1	.....	1	11
44	.....	—	10	1	.....	2	—
44	.....	—	11	1	.....	2	1
33	.....	1	—	1	.....	2	2
36	.....	1	1	1	.....	2	4
28	.....	1	2				
20	.....	1	3				

Total number paroled for first time during year, 355; average length of stay in the school, 12.46 months

TABLE 12.—*Offences for which boys were committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1927.*

Breaking and entering, 120.
Delinquent child, 6.
Larceny, 133.
Stubbornness, 35.
Running away, 3.
Unlawful appropriation of autos, 22.
Assault and Battery, 4.
Setting fires, 1.
Ringing false alarm of fire, 3.
Unlawful appropriation of horse and wagon, 1.
Attempt to commit unnatural act, 3.
Malicious injury to property, 3.
Breaking glass, 3.
Carrying a revolver without license, 2.
Trespass on railroad, 1.
Total, 340.

TABLE 13.—*Comparative table, showing average number of inmates, new commitments and releases for past ten years, Lyman School for Boys.*

YEAR	Average Number of Inmates	New Commit- ments	Paroled	Released Otherwise Than by Paroling
1917-18	500.07	419	715	247
1918-19	463.79	332	866	303
1919-20	438.79	347	627	179
1920-21	467.35	341	752	276
1921-22	442.34	277	761	225
1922-23	407.91	295	602	220
1923-24	463.26	289	601	197
1924-25	447.24	356	617	221
1925-26	478.51	350	646	176
1926-27	486.19	340	640	180
Average for ten years	459.55	335	683	222

TABLE 14.—*Some comparative statistics, Lyman School for Boys.*A. *Average age of boys released on parole for past ten years.*

	Years		Years
1918	14.06	1923	13.95
1919	13.82	1924	14.10
1920	13.98	1925	13.78
1921	14.04	1926	14.21
1922	14.18	1927	14.21

B. *Average time spent in the institution for past ten years.*

	Months		Months
1918	12.14	1923	11.59
1919	10.75	1924	12.18
1920	11.74	1925	12.36
1921	11.11	1926	11.88
1922	11.53	1927	12.46

C. Average age at commitment for past ten years.

	Years			Years	
1918	12.91	1923	12.97		
1919	13.04	1924	13.09		
1920	13.19	1925	13.19		
1921	13.20	1926	13.32		
1922	13.04	1927	13.20		

D. Number of boys returned to school for any cause for past ten years.

1918	361	1923	398
1919	461	1924	351
1920	333	1925	357
1921	458	1926	326
1922	443	1927	353

E. Weekly per capita cost of the institution for past ten years.

Year	Gross	Net	Year	Gross	Net
1918	\$7.00	\$6.98	1923	\$11.26	\$11.21
1919	8.00	8.06	1924	8.94	8.89
1920	9.85	9.83	1925	9.20	9.18
1921	9.56	9.55	1926	8.64	8.61
1922	9.61	9.60	1927	9.37	9.34

TABLE 15.—*Literacy of boys admitted to Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1927.*

In 1st grade, 2.	In 8th grade, 39.
In 2d grade, 3.	In 9th grade, 4.
In 3d grade, 20.	In High School, 11.
In 4th grade, 46.	Special class, 14.
In 5th grade, 50.	Continuation, 5.
In 6th grade, 79.	Ungraded 2.
In 7th grade, 65.	Total, 340.

REPORT OF TREASURER

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

The following report of the finances of this institution is submitted for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1927:—

CASH ACCOUNT

Receipts

PERSONAL SERVICES:—		
Reimbursement from Board of Retirement.....	\$ 23.85	
Sales.....	558.16	
MISCELLANEOUS:—		
Interest on bank balances.....	127.66	
Total Income.....		\$709.67

Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth.

MAINTENANCE APPROPRIATIONS:		
Advance.....	12,000.00	
Current year refunds.....	211.70	
Payments on account of maintenance.....	110,406.58	
Lyman Trust Fund Income.....		\$122,618.28
		137.69

Payments

TO TREASURY OF COMMONWEALTH:—		
Institution income.....	\$709.67	
Refunds account maintenance.....	211.70	
		\$921.37
MAINTENANCE APPROPRIATIONS:—		
On account of maintenance.....		110,406.58
Return of advance.....		12,000.00
Lyman Trust Fund Income.....		137.69

MAINTENANCE

Balance from previous year brought forward.....	\$ 8,461.57
Appropriation, current year.....	228,600.00
	\$237,061.57
Expenses (as analyzed below).....	236,843.42
Balance reverting to Treasury of Commonwealth.....	\$218.15

Analysis of Expenses

PERSONAL SERVICES.....	\$106,154.17
FOOD.....	34,052.06
MEDICAL AND GENERAL CARE.....	6,509.55
FARM.....	19,199.16
HEAT, LIGHT AND POWER.....	28,665.87
GARAGE, STABLE AND GROUNDS.....	2,570.04
TRAVEL, TRANSPORTATION AND OFFICE EXPENSES.....	3,550.80
RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.....	2,240.37
CLOTHING AND MATERIALS.....	13,958.41
FURNISHINGS AND HOUSEHOLD SUPPLIES.....	8,544.07
REPAIRS, ORDINARY.....	7,259.49
REPAIRS AND RENEWALS.....	4,139.43
Total expenses for Maintenance.....	\$236,843.42

SPECIAL APPROPRIATION

Appropriation carried forward from 1926.....	\$425.00
Appropriation 1927.....	5,000.00
	\$5,425.00

Object	Whole Amount	Expended during fiscal year	Total expended to date	Balance at end of year
Asabet Reclamation.....	\$ 425.00		\$ 256.50	\$168.50
Houses for Officers.....	5,000.00	\$4,542.29	4,542.29	457.71
	\$5,425.00	\$4,542.29	\$4,798.79	\$626.21

During the year the average number of inmates has been 486.

Total cost of maintenance, \$236,843.42.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$9.37.

Receipts from sales, \$558.16.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.02.

All other institution receipts, \$151.51.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.01.

Net weekly per capita cost of \$9.34.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY**LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS**

November 30, 1927

REAL ESTATE

Land.....	\$ 49,503.67
Buildings.....	527,560.00
Total real estate.....	\$577,063.67

PERSONAL PROPERTY

Personal property.....	\$169,579.77
Total valuation of property.....	\$746,643.44

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS**LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS***Number in the Institution.*

	Males	Females	Totals
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year.....	473	-	473
Number received during the year.....	827	-	827
Number passing out of institution during the year.....	820	-	820
Number at the end of the fiscal year.....	480	-	480
Daily average (i.e., number of inmates actually present) during the year.....	486.19	-	486.19
Average number of officers and employees during the year.....	66.27	43.99	110.26

Number in Care of Parole Branch.

Number on visiting list of Parole Branch November 30, 1926.....	1,680
Released on parole during year 1927.....	640
Total.....	2,320
Became of age, died, honorably discharged, etc.....	671
Number on visiting list November 30, 1927.....	1,649
Net loss.....	31

*Expenditures for the Institution.***CURRENT EXPENSES:—**

1. Salaries and wages.....	\$106,154.17
2. Subsistence.....	34,052.06
3. Clothing.....	13,958.41
4. Ordinary repairs.....	7,259.49
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses.....	75,419.29

Total for institution.....	\$236,843.42
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Expenditures for Parole Branch¹

Salaries.....	\$34,717.35
Office and other expenses.....	19,834.00
Boarded boys under fourteen.....	16,826.65
Instruction in public schools of boys boarded out.....	4,375.97
Total.....	<u>\$75,753.97</u>

Notes on current expenses:—

1. Salaries and wages should include salaries of trustees and directors, if any.
2. Clothing includes shoes and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.
3. Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the buildings in condition, without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with permanent improvements.
4. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses include everything not otherwise provided for, *e. g.*, furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineer's supplies, postage, freight, etc.

Executive head of the institution: CHARLES A. KEELER.

Executive head of Parole Branch: JOHN J. SMITH.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT SHIRLEY

GEORGE P. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent*

The chief task of the institution is that of developing and adjusting normal boys who have become delinquents. The findings of our psychiatrist indicate that there are committed a large number of feeble-minded and psychopathic boys, who unquestionably need long and careful training. Much can be done for the normal boy who is able to acquire a new and better outlook on life, but with boys of low intelligence, habit formation directly applied must make up the major part of their training for future usefulness. With this latter class, therefore, the element of time is a vital factor and the matter of length of stay should be given careful consideration.

The average length of stay in the institution of boys committed for the first time is ten and one-tenth months in 1927, as against ten and one-half months for the several years preceding. It has, of course, always been the policy of the school to hold these older boys only so long as seems absolutely essential in order that there may be a fair chance of their doing well on parole. However, more boys have been returned for failure than ever before, and it is, therefore, a question as to whether an attempt is being made to accomplish the needed training in too short a time. The average length of stay indicates a wide range in the amount of training given different individuals and is the result of a policy under which boys are handled as individuals and not primarily as a group. This individualization has received new impetus since the establishment of a department of psychiatry. Now more is known about the boy before planning his course of training and more is known as to why such a course succeeds or fails. The lack of a concrete understanding as to what factors in a course of character training may lead to success or failure with any individual is common to all such education and training, but in the cases of delinquents who have already demonstrated their tendency to cause trouble in the open community, a method whereby boys are held only for a definite short period, regardless of their needs, ought to be eliminated as far as possible.

In general, boys may fail either because of inherent lack of ability or because of trainable character faults. A psychological and psychiatric study of the boy throws much light on such a problem. If ability is the primary fault, his special abilities and disabilities must be ascertained. If primarily conduct, the elements in his character that need correction and the possible methods of accomplishment must receive consideration. In solving such problems and in improving our training of delinquents, the psychiatrist, the psychologist and the institution management must work together.

The general work of the school and its development has gone forward very satisfactorily. The farm on the whole did well, producing several thousand dollars' worth of farm products. Seven acres of new land were prepared for tillage and planted, and the large grading project at the north end of the grounds completed.

¹ The Parole Branch handles the parole work of two institutions—the Lyman School for Boys and the Industrial School for Boys. It has not been possible to separate the expenses for the two divisions of the work; the above figures are, therefore, those for the Parole Branch of both institutions, except that "boarded boys under fourteen" and "instruction in public schools of boys boarded out" apply only to the Lyman School.

Some of the larger tasks accomplished are as follows:—

Twelve hundred feet of cement sidewalk laid, and the main road to the school rebuilt; additional coal pocket space added to the general kitchen building; a second large, horizontal boiler installed; one henhouse rebuilt; three hundred cement posts made, and the material purchased for the new playground fence.

There is great need of additional shop room for the plumbing, steam-fitting, electrical and tinsmithing departments. Some adequate provision should also be made for the summer and fall canning work. The buildings now poorly caring for these departments may wisely be used to furnish needed quarters for the staff.

During the year, a committee of the trustees was appointed to arrange for the location and the carrying out of the plans for a playground at the Industrial School for Boys. The location has been selected—on the smooth plateau between the town road and the Nashua river, the easterly end to be so located that eventually a swimming pool may be incorporated as a part of the playground.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

EDWARD LILLY, M.D.

The annual report of the physician at the Industrial School for Boys for the year 1927 is hereby respectfully submitted.

The general health of the boys at the Industrial School for Boys during the past year has been very good, although there have been some contagious diseases. The most serious cases treated were one case of mastoiditis, one of carbuncle of the upper lip, one of osteomyelitis of the jaw—all of which were sent to the Massachusetts General Hospital—two cases of endocarditis, and one of acute convulsive uremia. There have been a large number of cases of tonsils and a considerable number of lesser infections of the feet and hands from traumatic abrasions.

It is hoped that a specialist may be obtained for the eye, nose and throat work of the institution for the coming year. With this addition to the staff, a much felt want will be filled and more attention can be paid toward correcting these physical defects.

It is very gratifying to note the improvement in physical condition of each boy being examined for parole compared with the same boy on admission.

The following is a summary of the work performed by the physician and dentist during the year:—

Number of visits by physician, 381.
 Number of cases treated at hospital, out-patients, 4,965.
 Number of cases admitted to hospital, 382.
 Total number of different cases treated, out-patients, 2,188.
 Total number of patients admitted to hospital, 382.
 Total number of different patients admitted to hospital, 371.
 Largest number treated in one day, out-patients, 34.
 Smallest number treated in one day, out-patients, 1.
 Largest number treated in one day, ward patients, 13.
 Average number of patients in hospital daily, 7.
 Number of new inmates examined by physician, 319.
 Number of inmates examined by physician on leaving school, 433.
 Number of inmates examined by physician on return to school, 115.
 Number released or transferred to other hospitals or institutions:
 Massachusetts General Hospital, 10.
 Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary, 1.
 State Infirmary at Tewksbury, 3.

Operations performed:

Suturing of incised wounds, 34.
 Fracture metacarpal bone, 1.
 Fracture tibia bone, 1.
 Fracture clavicle, 2.
 Circumcision, 1.
 Palmer abscess, 1.

Special cases treated:

- Appendicitis, 1.
- Hernia, 2.
- Arthritis, 10.
- Syphilis, 1.
- Gonorrhea, 3.
- Scarlet fever, 1.
- Measles, 4.
- Endocarditis, 2.
- Carbuncle of the neck, 2.
- Carbuncle of the face, 1.
- Adenitis, 2.
- Acute nephritis, 1.
- Osteomyelitis of the jaw, 1.

Immunizations administered:

- Toxin antitoxin, 319.
- Tetanus antitoxin treatment, 13.

Report of Dental Work, performed by Dr. I. W. Smith.

- Number of amalgam fillings, 151.
- Number of cement fillings, 251.
- Number of cleanings, 981.
- Number of treatments, 890.
- Number of extractions, 638.

STATISTICS CONCERNING BOYS.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

TABLE 16.—*Number received at and leaving Industrial School for Boys for year ending November 30, 1927.*

Boys in the school November 30, 1926.	304	
Committed during the year.	309	
Received from Lyman School for Boys by transfer.	9	
Received from Massachusetts Reformatory by transfer.	1	
Returned from parole.	115	
Returned from leave of absence.	1	
Returned from Massachusetts General Hospital.	8	
Returned from State Infirmary at Tewksbury.	2	
Returned from Worcester State Hospital.	2	751
Paroled.	330	
Returned cases re-paroled.	93	
Granted leave of absence.	1	
Transferred to Lyman School for Boys.	1	
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory.	9	
Committed to Department for Defective Delinquents at Bridgewater.	3	
Taken to Massachusetts General Hospital.	11	
Transferred to State Infirmary at Tewksbury.	3	
Committed to Boston Psychopathic Hospital.	1	
Committed to Worcester State Hospital.	1	
Taken to Court on habeas and not returned.	4	
Discharged.	1	
Absent without leave.	16	
		474
Remaining in Industrial School for Boys Nov. 30, 1927.		277

TABLE 17.—*Nativity of parents of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1927.*

- Both parents born in the United States, 63.
- Both parents foreign born, 157.
- Father foreign born and mother native, 16.
- Father native born and mother foreign, 14.
- Mother foreign born and father unknown, 6.
- Father foreign born and mother unknown, 11.
- Father native born and mother unknown, 10.
- Mother native born and father unknown, 11.
- Nativity of parents unknown, 31.
- Total, 319.

TABLE 18.—*Nativity of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1927.*

Born in the United States, 296.	Poland, 2.
Birthplace not known, 2.	Portugal, 2.
Born in foreign countries, 21.	Mexico, 1.
Canada and provinces, 8.	Azores, 1.
Italy, 4.	West Indies, 1.
Russia, 1.	Madeira Islands, 1.
	Total, 319.

TABLE 19.—*Causes of commitment of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1927.*

Larceny, 64.
Breaking and entering, 38.
Breaking, entering and larceny, 46.
Attempt to break and enter, 3.
Attempted larceny, 3.
Unlawful appropriation of auto, 37.
Violating auto laws, 22.
Stubborn, disobedient and delinquent, 46.
Forgery, 1.
Assault and battery, 2.
Assault with dangerous weapon, 1.
Assault, 4.
Indecent assault, 4.
Vagrancy, 4.
Failure on parole, 9.
Violation of rules of training schools, 2.
Being a runaway, 4.
Carrying dangerous weapon, 5.
Having burglarious tools in possession, 2.
Stealing bicycle, 2.
Riding bicycle on sidewalk, 1.
Malicious injury to property, 4.
Placing obstruction on railroad track, 1.
Setting fires, 1.
Disturbing the peace, 1.
Malicious mischief, 1.
Trespass, 1.
Drunkenness, 2.
Lewdness, 3.
Unnatural act, 1.
Fornication, 1.
Incest, 1.
Indecent exposure, 1.
Buying and receiving stolen property, 1.
Total, 319.

TABLE 20.—*Domestic condition and habits at time of commitment of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1927.*

Had parents living, own or step-parents, 205.
Had father only, 29.
Had mother only, 54.
Had mother dead and father unknown, 4.
Had father dead and mother unknown, 2.
Had foster parents, 1.
Had foster mother, 1.
Parents unknown, 10.
Both parents dead, 13.
Had step-father, 19.

Had step-mother, 14.
 Had intemperate father, i.e., father who drank liquor, 54.
 Parents separated, 24.
 Had members of family who had been arrested or imprisoned, 63.
 Had parents owning residence, 79.
 Had attended school within one year, 97.
 Had attended school within two years, 86.
 Had attended school within three years, 50.
 Had attended school within four years, 19.
 Had attended school within five years, 7.
 Were attending school, 60.
 Had been in court before, 253.
 Had drunk intoxicating liquor, 41.
 Had used tobacco, 224.
 Had been inmates of another institution, 67.

TABLE 21.—*Age of boys when admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1927.*

14-15	1	(Transfer from Lyman School)
15-16	112	
16-17	139	
17-18	64	
Over 18	3	
Total, 319.		

TABLE 22.—*Literacy of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1927.*

Ungraded class	11
In 3rd grade or below	3
In 4th grade	6
In 5th grade	46
In 6th grade	78
In 7th grade	65
In 8th grade	44
In High School	66
Total	319

TABLE 23.—*Length of stay in Industrial School for Boys of all boys paroled for the first time during year ending November 30, 1927.*

BOYS PAROLED	LENGTH OF STAY	BOYS PAROLED	LENGTH OF STAY
1	2 months	50	10 months
2	3 "	60	11 months
3	5 "	51	1 year
14	6 "	26	1 year, 1 month
16	7 "	14	1 " 2 "
32	8 "	6	1 " 3 "
54	9 "	1	1 " 4 "

Total number of boys paroled for the first time during year, 330; average length of stay in the school, 10.1 months.

REPORT OF TREASURER INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

The following report of the finances of this institution is respectfully submitted for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1927:—

CASH ACCOUNT

<i>Income.</i>		
PERSONAL SERVICES:—		
Reimbursement from Board of Retirement	\$33.40	
Sales	1,238.30	
MISCELLANEOUS	76.23	
Total Income		\$1,347.93
OTHER RECEIPTS:—		
Refunds of previous years		31.18

Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth.

APPROPRIATIONS:—

Advance.....	\$ 8,000.00	
Payments on account of maintenance.....	73,549.74	
Maintenance refunds.....	136.49	
		<u>\$81,686.23</u>
Total.....		\$83,065.34

Payments

TO TREASURY OF COMMONWEALTH:—

Institution income.....	\$1,347.93	
Refunds, account maintenance.....	136.49	
Refunds of previous years.....	31.18	
		<u>\$1,515.60</u>

MAINTENANCE APPROPRIATIONS:—

On account of maintenance.....	\$73,549.74	
Return of advance.....	8,000.00	
		<u>\$81,549.74</u>
Total.....		\$83,065.34

MAINTENANCE

Balance from previous year brought forward.....	\$ 3,462.37
Appropriation, current year.....	164,900.00
	<u>\$168,362.37</u>
Expenses (as analyzed below).....	\$168,127.71
	<u>\$234.66</u>

Balance reverting to treasury of Commonwealth.....

Analysis of Expenses

Personal services.....	\$69,590.93
Food.....	22,995.25
Medical and general care.....	3,538.16
Farm.....	14,027.30
Heat, light and power.....	17,972.13
Garage, stable and grounds.....	2,096.71
Travel, transportation and office expenses.....	2,423.81
Religious instruction.....	1,800.00
Clothing and materials.....	10,460.41
Furnishings and household supplies.....	7,392.86
Repairs, ordinary.....	6,488.61
Repairs and renewals.....	9,341.54
	<u>\$168,127.71</u>
Total expenses for maintenance.....	\$168,127.71

During the year the average number of inmates has been 287.

Total cost for maintenance, \$168,127.71.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$11.27.

Receipts from sales, \$1,238.30.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.0829.

All other institution receipts, \$109.63.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.0073.

Net weekly per capita, \$11.18.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

November 30, 1927.

REAL ESTATE

Land.....	\$31,151.00	
Buildings.....	498,352.00	
		<u>\$529,503.00</u>
Total Real Estate.....		\$529,503.00

PERSONAL PROPERTY

Personal property.....	\$ 133,403.43	
		<u>\$662,906.43</u>
Total Valuation of Property.....		\$662,906.43

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Number in the Institution.

	Males	Females	Total
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year.....	304	—	304
Number received during the year.....	447	—	447
Number passing out of institution during the year.....	474	—	474
Number at the end of the fiscal year.....	277	—	277
Daily average attendance (i.e., number inmates actually present during year).....	287	—	287
Number of individuals actually represented.....	674	—	674
Average number of officers and employees during the year (monthly).....	58	17	75

Number in Care of Parole Branch.

Number on visiting list of Parole Branch, November 30, 1926.....	802
Number of boys paroled during year 1927.....	423
Became of age, died, honorably discharged.....	1,225
	342
Number on visiting list, November 30, 1927.....	883
Net gain.....	81

Expenditures for the Institution.

CURRENT EXPENSES:—

1. Salaries and wages.....	\$69,590.93
2. Subsistence.....	22,995.25
3. Clothing.....	10,460.41
4. Ordinary repairs.....	6,488.61
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses.....	58,592.51
Total for institution.....	\$168,127.71

Expenditures for Parole Branch.

These expenditures paid from appropriation for parole work, John J. Smith, Superintendent. (See page 25).

Notes on current expenses:—

1. Salaries and wages should include salaries of trustees or directors, if any.
2. Clothing includes shoes, and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.
3. Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the building in condition, without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with permanent improvements.
4. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses include everything not otherwise provided for, *e. g.*, furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineer's supplies, postage, freight, farm expenses, etc.

Executive head of the institution (superintendent): GEORGE P. CAMPBELL

Executive head of Parole Branch: JOHN J. SMITH

BOYS PAROLE BRANCH

JOHN J. SMITH, *Supervisor*

On November 30, 1927, there were 1,649 boys on parole from the Lyman School for Boys, and 883 on parole from the Industrial School for Boys—a total of 2,532. This represents a net loss of 31 from the total of the preceding year on parole from the Lyman School, and a net gain of 81 in the number on parole from the Industrial School for Boys. On the visiting list during the year, however, there was a total of 3,545 individual boys.

The large number of boys on parole, the constant demands on the visitors' time in attending to the cases of paroled boys who are in court for committing new offenses, the attention that must be given to the question of properly adjusting and relocating the boys on parole, and the time spent in returning boys to the schools for violation of their parole—all contribute to the question as to how long the present force of visitors can adequately and efficiently supervise the paroled boys without additional assistance.

During the year our visitors made a total of 16,886 visits, of which 3,536 were to Lyman School boys over eighteen years of age, 8,052 to Lyman School boys under eighteen years of age, and 5,298 to boys on parole from the Industrial School for Boys. Home investigations totaled 1,418, and 123 foster homes were investigated.

The supervision of boys on parole in foster homes is most important. It is essential that every boy be placed in a foster home where he will get along well. In many cases this means trying the boy in several foster homes before finding one best suited for him. During the year 472 changes were made to meet this situation.

The time spent in hunting for runaways from the institutions and from foster homes necessarily interferes with the supervision and care of those who remain in their own homes or in foster homes. More than 1,452 hours were spent by the visitors in searching for runaways; in other words, 180 working days were devoted to this phase of our problem.

With the industrial situation unsettled, it has been hard for many of our boys to find work; in fact, the visitors spent 1,040 hours in assisting them to secure employment. Idleness is one of the main causes of delinquency, and it is for this

reason that every effort is made to keep our wards employed, otherwise many more would commit offenses and be brought into court. As it was, our visitors were in court 432 days, and this number would have been much larger probably if business conditions were worse.

That many of our wards have done exceptionally well is shown by the number of honorable discharges granted, 62 Lyman School boys and 29 Industrial School boys having earned this coveted reward.

On November 30, 1927, this department held for boys now or formerly in its care savings bank deposits of \$34,940.35, representing 839 accounts. Under a law recently passed, savings bank accounts for boys over age who have not been heard from for a period of at least seven years are to be turned over to the State treasurer.

STATISTICS CONCERNING WORK OF THE BOYS PAROLE BRANCH.

1. LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

TABLE 24.—*Changes in Number of Lyman School Boys on Parole during year ending November 30, 1927.*

Total number of Lyman School boys on parole at end of year 1926.....	1,680
Number of boys paroled during year ending November 30 1927.....	640
Lyman School boys on visiting list during year 1927.....	2,320
Number of boys returned to Lyman School during year ending November 30, 1927.....	353
Became of age during year ending November 30, 1927.....	208
Boy committed to the Industrial School for Boys during year.....	16
Boys committed to other institutions during year.....	22
Boys who died during year.....	5
Honorably discharged from custody during year.....	62
Boys recommitted.....	5
	671
Number of Lyman School boys on parole November 30, 1927.....	1,649
Net loss.....	31

TABLE 25.—*Occupations of Lyman School Boys on parole November 30, 1927.*

	Number	Per Cent
In United States Army, Navy and Marines.....	91	5.52
Out of Commonwealth.....	152	9.22
At board, attending school.....	76	4.61
Attending school, not boarded.....	279	16.92
Employed on farms.....	101	6.12
In mills (textile).....	68	4.12
In other mills and factories.....	92	5.58
Idle.....	64	3.88
Classed as laborers.....	35	2.12
In machine shops.....	13	.79
In shoe shops.....	40	2.43
Clerks and in stores.....	29	1.76
In other institutions.....	25	1.52
Ill.....	6	.36
Occupations unknown.....	48	2.91
Whereabouts and occupations unknown.....	165	10.00
In printing plants.....	3	.18
Recently released.....	42	2.55
Messengers and doing errands.....	29	1.76
In different occupations.....	246	14.92
Teamsters and truck drivers.....	45	2.73
	1,649	100.00

The records of the above 1,649 boys show that at the time of the last report 1,149, or 69.68 per cent, were doing well; 93, or 5.64 per cent, were doing fairly well; 42, or 2.55 per cent, were doing badly; out of Commonwealth, 152, or 9.22 per cent; whereabouts and conduct of 165, or 10.00 per cent, were unknown; and occupations unknown, 48, or 2.91 per cent.

TABLE 26.—*Placings of boys paroled from Lyman School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1927.*

Number of boys paroled to their own homes or with relatives.....	438
Number of boys paroled to others.....	100
Number of boys paroled and boarded out.....	102
Total number paroled within the year and becoming subjects of visitation.....	640
Number of individuals at board November 30, 1927.....	76

TABLE 27.—*Number of boys returned to Lyman School for Boys from parole during year ending November 30, 1927.*

For violation of parole.....	320
For relocation and other purposes.....	33
Total number returned.....	353

TABLE 28.—*Occupations of all boys who have been in Lyman School for Boys who became of age during year ending November 30, 1927.*

	Number	Per Cent
In United States Army, Navy and Marines.....	31	14.90
On farms.....	8	3.85
In textile mills.....	8	3.85
In different occupations.....	42	20.19
Teamsters.....	16	7.69
Whereabouts unknown and out of State.....	73	35.10
Idle.....	5	2.40
In factories.....	9	4.33
Laborers.....	8	3.85
In institutions.....	6	2.88
Attending school.....	1	.48
Ill.....	1	.48
	208	100.00

TABLE 29.—*Conduct of all boys who have been in Lyman School for Boys who became of age during year ending November 30, 1927.*

	Number	Per Cent
Doing well.....	128	61.53
Doing fairly well.....	7	3.37
Doing badly.....	11	5.29
Whereabouts and conduct unknown.....	62	29.81
	208	100.00

During the year 32 boys who became of age in 1927 were granted honorable discharges by the Trustees. This number is not included in the above table.

TABLE 30.—*Status November 30, 1927 of all boys who had been committed to Lyman School and who were still in the custody of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.*

In the United States Army, 44...
In the United States, Navy, 43.
In the United States Marines, 4.
On parole to parents, or other relatives, 1,084.
On parole to others, 67.
On parole on own responsibility, 14.
On parole at board, 76.
On parole out of Commonwealth, 152.
Left home or place, whereabouts unknown, 165.
Total outside the School, 1,649.

II. INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

TABLE 31.—*Changes in number of Industrial School boys on parole during year ending November 30, 1927.*

Total number of Industrial School boys on parole at end of year 1926.....	802
Number of boys paroled during year ending November 30, 1927.....	423
Number of Industrial School boys on visiting list during year 1927.....	1,225
Number of boys returned to Industrial School during year ending November 30, 1927.....	115
Became of age during year.....	138
Committed to other institutions during year.....	54
Honorably discharged from custody during year.....	29
Died during year.....	4
Number of boys recommitted during year.....	2
Number of boys on parole from Industrial School for Boys November 30, 1927.....	883
Net gain.....	81

TABLE 32.—*Occupations of boys on parole from Industrial School for Boys on November 30, 1927.*

	Number	Per Cent
In United States Army, Navy and Marines.....	82	9.29
Machinists.....	16	1.81
Employed on farms.....	57	6.46
Doing odd jobs.....	26	2.94
In textile mills.....	59	6.68
In shoe shops.....	16	1.81
Classed as laborers.....	70	7.93
Clerks and working in stores.....	36	4.08
Other factories.....	70	7.93
Recently released.....	48	5.44
Teamsters.....	45	5.10
In different occupations.....	114	12.91
In institutions.....	10	1.13
Out of Commonwealth.....	69	7.81
Idle.....	53	6.00
In school.....	2	.23
Whereabouts and occupations unknown.....	103	11.66
Printing.....	4	.45
Ill.....	3	.34
	883	100.00

The reports on the above-mentioned 883 boys show that at the time of the last report 646, or 73.16 per cent, were doing well; 30, or 3.40 per cent, were doing fairly well; 35, or 3.97 per cent, were doing badly; 69, or 7.81 per cent, were out of State; 103, or 11.66 per cent, were unknown.

TABLE 33.—*Occupations of boys who had been in Industrial School for Boys and who became of age during year ending November 30, 1927.*

	Number	Per Cent
Whereabouts unknown.....	25	18.12
In United States Army, Navy and Marines.....	18	13.04
Teamsters.....	16	11.59
Employed on farms.....	2	1.45
In textile mills, other mills and factories.....	18	13.04
Classed as laborers.....	8	5.80
Machine shops.....	3	2.18
Out of Commonwealth.....	16	11.59
Odd jobs.....	3	2.18
In other institutions.....	5	3.62
Idle.....	9	6.52
In different occupations.....	14	10.14
Clerks.....	1	.73
	138	100.00

TABLE 34.—*Conduct of all boys who had been in Industrial School for Boys and who became of age during year ending November 30, 1927.*

	Number	Per Cent
Doing well.....	79	57.24
Doing fairly well.....	12	8.70
Doing badly.....	12	8.70
Whereabouts and conduct unknown.....	35	25.36
	138	100.00

During the year 18 boys who became of age in 1927 were granted honorable discharges by the Trustees. This number is not included in the above table.

There were 112 boys returned to the Industrial School for Boys for violation of their parole during the year ending November 30, 1927, and 3 returned for hospital treatment and relocation.

III. FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

TABLE 35.—*Expenditures in connection with the parole of boys from the Lyman and Industrial School for Boys, year ending November 30, 1927.*

Salaries:		
Superintendent.....	\$ 3,090.00	
Visitors.....	27,540.00	
Clerks.....	4,087.35	
		\$34,717.35

Travel of visitors and boys:		
Travel of visitors.....	\$8,030.79	
Carriage hire for visitors, and use of visitors' own autos.....	3,662.59	
Telephone and telegraph.....	1,544.92	
Travel of boys.....	2,871.57	
Carriage hire for boys.....	1,177.65	
Return of runaways and sundries.....	499.93	
		\$17,787.45
Office expenses:		
Postage.....	\$ 299.91	
Stationery.....	143.16	
Telephone and telegraph.....	353.79	
Rent.....	919.92	
Supplies and equipment.....	294.77	
		\$ 2,046.55
Boys boarded out:		
Board.....	\$11,505.05	
Clothing ¹	4,483.36	
Medical attendance (doctors, dentists, hospital expenses).....	838.24	\$ 16,826.65
Instruction in public schools for boys boarded out.....		\$4,375.97
Total expenditures in connection with the parole of boys from Lyman and Industrial School for Boys.....		\$75,753.97

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

CATHARINE M. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent*

To those working along educational lines in an institution for problem children, there comes increasingly with the years the realization, first, that notwithstanding the desirability of good equipment, it is the character and personality of those who have everyday dealings with the child that is the important factor.

Second, that whereas a regulation course of study must be made the basis of the school work and a definite requirement established, it is the application of this to the child's own life that is paramount.

Third, that the value of the exact amount learned by the average child is not the important issue, but that the realization of the need of education is inestimable.

Fourth, that the more nearly we can fill wholesomely and purposefully a child's time, whether by work or by play, the more nearly shall we create good habits of thought and conduct.

Fifth, that it is only through co-operation of all departments, undertaken in an unbiased, unselfish manner, that the child's needs are best met.

When a girl is newly committed to the school, she is placed in the "receiving cottage," so-called, in order that her physical and mental condition may be observed and her needs ascertained. When the girl in the receiving cottage is ready to enter more fully into the school life of the institution, it is important that she be placed in the proper grade, for on this depends much of her success. To this end, mental tests are given soon after the girl enters the receiving cottage and later the school building, and if it develops that there is a marked difference in the girl's ability in one subject or another, this condition is adjusted, if possible. Having found the grade in which she can work most happily, it becomes the purpose of the school to arouse her interest, to present the work so that it will be a challenge to that which is best in her, and to plan the day's work so that it may bring with it some elements of success. The day's program is adapted, as far as possible, to the individual girl and is a varied one. In addition to the academic work, which provides instruction in all grades from the third grade through the first year of high school, sewing, cooking and the various handicrafts are offered. Piano lessons are given to some; to others training for the choir. All take general chorus music and drawing.

The physical training class affords one of the best training and recreative agencies in the school. During the past year, in the lower grades, singing games, folk dances and character dances of the pantomimic type were used in addition to the regular exercises. In the upper grades the more advanced and difficult drills and dances were taught. Besides the folk dancing and dancing technique, simple clogs were introduced, which proved very interesting to the classes. Clog steps are

¹Receipts from sale of clothing to boys at wages amounted to \$1,058.72. This amount was returned to the State Treasurer.

definite to the point of being gymnastic, and demand a certain amount of accuracy. At the same time, clog steps as well as gymnastic dancing, give an opportunity for joyous expression, with a sense of rhythm and grace of carriage.

The annual gymnastic exhibition, which was given during the month of April, included most of the drills and dances taken up during the school year. The success of the exhibition was in no small measure due to the interest of the girls themselves, who responded well and enjoyed this type of work.

The work in sewing is graded, the initial stitches and various models being taught in the receiving cottage. The girls are next assigned to the elementary sewing classes in the school building, where simple garments are made. As progress is noted, promotions are made to the sewing classes where dresses and the more difficult work is required. A few of the girls are able to reach the so-called dress-making department. As our sewing classes are primarily for training rather than for producing, the addition of a daily textile study period has been adopted, and is a distinct step forward in our dress-making department.

Mention should be made of the establishment of two new courses in home-making—the first in connection with the dress-making class and dealing with the choice and care of clothing for those of a limited income; the second dealing with the selection, furnishing and care of the home. The members of the latter class were selected with the purpose of reaching certain girls whose reaction to work presented in their academic classes had not measured up to our standards, but who had shown interest in household subjects. This work has also been given to the returned girls.

The cooking classes have been conducted on the meal basis. First foods are studied that might be served for a breakfast, then methods of table service, and the actual preparation and serving of a breakfast. This having been completed, the luncheon is next taken up. The various dishes are studied and prepared, including scalloped dishes, soups, vegetables and salads, and continuing to breads, desserts and cake-making.

Shorthand has been introduced into the course of study and has been given to a small group of girls who have shown special ability in the high school class.

The study of current events has been a popular subject in our upper sixth grade. All classes have made contributions to the regular Friday assembly, affording a review of these subjects to all girls.

The school library plays an important part in the life of the school. A large number of excellent books have been added during the year, and include besides fiction, books on civics, home-making, nature study, hygiene, etiquette, biography and poetry.

The progress made in mental development through the teaching of music is not to be underestimated and therefore special emphasis is placed upon this work. During the year both Protestant and Catholic choirs were taught the music used in the regular church services, and special music was prepared for Christmas and Easter. The general choir, consisting of between thirty and forty girls, was taught songs for such days as Washington's Birthday, Lincoln's Birthday, Memorial Day, Armistice Day and Thanksgiving Day, together with a number of others for general use.

In the grade work, the girls were taught the rudiments of music and songs. All grades studied the opera, "Hansel and Gretel." Each grade also studied certain noted singers and listened to several of their best records. The upper grades studied the opera, "Faust," and the stories of the dance forms—the waltz, march, polonaise, gavotte, tarantelle and the minuet.

Pageants were given on Christmas, Easter, Armistice Day and at the close of the school year in June. The general choir provided music which was an important part of each.

The health of the girls during the past year, with the exception of an epidemic of prevailing colds, has been exceptionally good. There is great need of additional private rooms at our hospital. In cases of an epidemic when commitments are received and segregated for forty-eight hours at least, only four private rooms are available, and the situation is a serious one.

An enlargement of the hospital is earnestly recommended. It is suggested that the large ward be converted into private rooms; that the kitchen, which is at present

most inadequate, be reconstructed; and that a well-equipped laundry be built to meet the hospital needs and thereby facilitate the excellent work at present accomplished under the most adverse conditions.

Once a month there is a visiting day at the school. A large number of persons have visited the school the past year, the majority of them being parents of the girls. Much time and attention is given by the school officers to the parents in order to bring about a better understanding of the girl and her problems.

A special effort is made to assist the girl who is returned to the school after failure in the community. Many times her failure has been caused by a parole after too short a period in the school. Sometimes it can be traced to a weak home—often to a lack of understanding on the part of the parents. The returned girl may be required to finish her course of training—she may have to do it over again—or she may need only to remain in the school for a while and start out again in a new environment. When the school has apparently done all that it can for her, she is tried again on parole.

FARM PRODUCTION

With the exception of hay, the farm production was unfavorable. Owing to the heavy rains in August and September, there was a reduction in the quantities of potatoes and garden truck harvested. While there was an average amount of apples produced, the quality was not up to the usual standard.

There were favorable results, however, in the dairy, there having been a milk production of 125,800 quarts, from which 4,802 pounds of butter were made for school consumption.

15,803 pounds of excellent pork were supplied from the swine herd, and in addition, 3,180 pounds of beef were dressed.

The poultry department furnished 2,442 pounds of chicken as well as 2,741 dozen eggs.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS EDWARD F. W. BARTOL, M.D.

The following report of the medical work at the hospital for the year ending November 30, 1927, is respectfully submitted:

Summary of Work Done

- Number of visits by physician, 308.
- Number of cases treated at hospital, out-patients, 4,703.
- Number of cases admitted to hospital, ward-patients, 475.
- Number of different cases admitted to hospital, 233.
- Average number of patients in hospital, 4.
- Number of commitments examined by physician, 190.
- Number of returned girls examined by physician, 72.
- Number of girls examined on leaving school, 161.
- Number having blood taken for a Wassermann reaction, 504.
- Number of smears taken, 560.
- Total number of treatments for specific diseases, 7,802.
- Number of girls taken to other hospitals for operation, 3.
- Number of girls taken to other hospitals for consultation and treatment, 1.
- Number of returned girls pregnant, 3.
- Number of girls pregnant when committed, 10.
- Number of X-rays taken, 3.
- Number of injections of pituitrin, 28.

Report of work of Dr. William E. Dolan, Specialist in Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.

- Number of visits, 24.
- Number of commitments whose eyes, ears, noses and throats were examined, 190.
- Number of other commitments whose vision was tested, 77.
- Number of other ear examinations, 41.

Number of other nose examinations, 29.
 Number of other throat examinations, 26.
 Prescriptions for glasses given, 57.
 Glasses adjusted and mended, 87.
 Girls whose eyes, ears, noses and throats were examined before leaving the school, 161.
 Operations for the removal of tonsils and adenoids, 24.

Report of Dental Work performed by Dr. Edward T. Fox.

Amalgam fillings, 1,287.	Pulps removed, 2.
Enamel fillings, 198.	Treatments, 26.
Cement fillings, 175.	Girls whose teeth were charted, 190.
Extractions, 128.	Partial plates, 2.
Gas administrations, 78.	Gold inlays, 9.
Novocaine administrations, 103.	Gold crown, 1.
Cleansings, 193.	Trubyte crowns, 3.

STATISTICS CONCERNING GIRLS.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

(The following statistics were prepared by the Girls Parole Branch)

TABLE 36.—*Total number of girls in custody of Trustees, both inside and outside institution.*

In the school November 30, 1926.....	270	
Outside the school, either on parole, in other institutions, or whereabouts unknown, November 30, 1926.....	454	
Total number in custody, November 30, 1926.....	724	
Committed during the year ending November 30, 1927.....	189	
		913
Attained majority during year ending November 30, 1927.....	74	
Honorably discharged during year.....	46	
In other institutions by commitment:—		
Belchertown State School.....	1	
Reformatory for Women.....	8	
Reformatory for Women outside Massachusetts.....	1	
Worcester State Hospital.....	1	
Department for Defective Delinquents.....	14	
Foxboro State Hospital.....	1	
Psychopathic Hospital.....	1	
Wrentham State School.....	1	
Discharged as unfit subjects.....	2	
	30	
		150
Total in custody, November 30, 1927.....		763

TABLE 37.—*Number coming into and going from Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1927.*

In the School November 30, 1926.....	270	
Since committed.....	189	
		459
Recalled to the school:		
From visit home.....	1	
From attending funeral.....	3	
From visit to baby.....	1	
From court.....	3	
For running from the school.....	4	
From hospitals.....	17	
For a visit.....	1	
	30	
Returned from parole:		
For medical care.....	11	
To await commitment to institutions.....	22	
For further training.....	13	
Awaiting Court.....	2	
For violation of parole.....	14	
Re-committed by Court.....	1	
	62	92
		551

Released from the school:

On parole to parents or relatives.....	85
On parole to parents to attend school.....	6
On parole to other families for wages.....	116
On parole to other families for wages to attend school.....	1
From a visit to the school.....	1
For a visit home.....	1
For a visit to baby.....	1
For a visit to husband.....	1
Temporary parole.....	1
To attend court.....	4
To attend funeral.....	3
Ran from Industrial School for Girls.....	2
Transferred to hospitals.....	28
Committed to the Department for Defective Delinquents.....	14
To be committed to schools for feeble-minded.....	2
Transferred to Reformatory for Women.....	4
Discharged as unfit subjects.....	2

272

Remaining in the School November 30, 1927..... 279

TABLE 38.—*Length of stay in Industrial School for Girls of all girls paroled for first time during year ending November 30, 1927.*

GIRLS PAROLED		LENGTH OF STAY		GIRLS PAROLED		LENGTH OF STAY	
		Years	Months			Years	Months
1	.....	—	1 ¹	8	.....	1	5
1	.....	—	2 ¹	7	.....	1	6
1	.....	—	3 ¹	7	.....	1	7
1	.....	—	4 ¹	4	.....	1	8
1	.....	—	5 ¹	9	.....	1	9
1	.....	—	13 ¹	6	.....	1	10
1	.....	—	16 ¹	11	.....	1	11
1	.....	—	19 ¹	9	.....	2	—
1	.....	—	23 ¹	6	.....	2	1
1	.....	—	28 ¹	8	.....	2	2
3	.....	—	1	4	.....	2	3
2	.....	—	2	1	.....	2	4
2	.....	—	3	5	.....	2	5
1	.....	—	4	3	.....	2	7
2	.....	—	5	1	.....	2	8
2	.....	—	6	2	.....	2	9
4	.....	—	7	2	.....	2	10
1	.....	—	8	1	.....	2	11
4	.....	—	9	1	.....	3	—
2	.....	—	11	2	.....	3	1
7	.....	1	—	3	.....	3	2
3	.....	1	1	1	.....	3	3
4	.....	1	2	1	.....	3	4
5	.....	1	3	2	.....	3	6
8	.....	1	4	1	.....	3	10
				1	.....	3	11

Total number paroled for first time during year, 166; average length of stay in school, 1 year 7 months, 8 days.

TABLE 39.—*Causes of commitments to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1927.*

Adultery, 2.
Being a delinquent, 15.
Delinquency and fornication, 1.
Delinquent—lewd and wanton behavior, 7.
Drunkenness, 1.
Fornication, 13.
Idle and disorderly person, 2.
Larceny, 14.
Lewdness, 29.
Lewd and lascivious cohabitation, 1.
Lewd and lascivious person in speech and behavior, 3.
Runaway, 20.
Stubbornness, 74.
Transferred from Division of Child Guardianship, 3.
(Larceny; Stubborn and Disobedient; Delinquency)
Vagrancy, 4.
Total number committed, 189.

¹Days.

TABLE 40.—*Ages at time of commitment of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1927.*

Between 8 and 9 years, 1.
Between 10 and 11 years, 2.
Between 11 and 12 years, 7.
Between 12 and 13 years, 6.
Between 13 and 14 years, 26.
Between 14 and 15 years, 35.
Between 15 and 16 years, 49.
Between 16 and 17 years, 62.
Between 17 and 18 years, 1.
Total number committed, 189.
Average age at time of commitment, 15 years, 28 days.

TABLE 41.—*Nativity of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1927.*

Born in the United States, 176.
Born in foreign countries, 13.
Greece, 1.
Canada, 3.
England, 1.
Italy, 5.
Poland, 1.
Nova Scotia, 1.
Newfoundland, 1.
Total number committed, 189.

TABLE 42.—*Nativity of parents of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1927.*

Both parents born in the United States, 64.
Both parents foreign born, 92.
Father native born and mother foreign, 15.
Father foreign born and mother native, 9.
Mother native, father unknown, 6.
Mother foreign, father unknown, 1.
Nativity of both parents unknown, 2.
Total number committed, 189.

TABLE 43.—*Occupation of girls at time of commitment to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1927.*

In school, 77.
Housework at home, 16.
Housework at foster home, 3.
Factory, 17.
Nursemaid, 5.
Actress, 1.
Beauty parlor, 1.
Store, 1.
Sewing, 1.
Waitress, 3.
Idle, 64.
Total number committed, 189.

TABLE 44.—*Education, progress and length of time out of school of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1927.*

In high school (first year), 10.
In high school (second year), 7.

In high school, (third year), 1.
 In grade IX, 7.
 In grade VIII, 30.
 In grade VII, 55.
 In grade VI, 41.
 In grade V, 13.
 In grade IV, 7.
 In grade III, 4.
 Ungraded and special classes, 14.
 Total number committed, 189.

In school when committed, 77.
 Out of school less than one year, 53.
 Out of school between one and two years, 27.
 Out of school between two and three years, 30.
 Out of school between three and four years, 2.
 Total number committed, 189.

REPORT OF TREASURER INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

The following report of the finances of this institution is respectfully submitted for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1927:—

CASH ACCOUNT

<i>Income:</i>	<i>Receipts</i>	
PERSONAL SERVICES		
Reimbursements from Board or Retirement.....	\$ 11.99	
Sales.....	383.41	
MISCELLANEOUS.....	112.74	
Total income.....		\$508.14
<i>Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth</i>		
APPROPRIATIONS:		
Advance.....	\$ 8,000.00	
Payments on account of maintenance.....	64,248.09	
Maintenance refunds.....	119.09	
Total.....		72,367.18
		<u>\$72,875.32</u>
<i>Payments</i>		
TO TREASURY OF COMMONWEALTH:		
Institution income.....	508.14	
Refunds, account maintenance.....	119.09	
		627.23
MAINTENANCE APPROPRIATIONS:		
On account of maintenance.....	64,248.09	
Return of advance.....	8,000.00	
		<u>72,248.09</u>
		<u>\$72,875.32</u>

MAINTENANCE

Balance from previous year brought forward.....	1,950.08	
Appropriation, current year.....		145,150.00
		<u>\$147,100.08</u>
Expenses (as analyzed below).....		<u>\$143,293.69</u>
Balance reverting to treasury of Commonwealth.....		\$ 3,806.39

Analysis of Expenses

Personal services.....	\$62,848.00	
Food.....	14,953.95	
Medical and general care.....	3,577.19	
Farm.....	14,466.50	
Heat, light and power.....	16,445.56	
Garage, stable and grounds.....	986.57	
Travel, transportation and office expenses.....	1,765.28	
Religious instruction.....	1,465.21	
Clothing and materials.....	8,300.02	
Furnishings and household supplies.....	8,774.25	
Repairs, ordinary.....	6,282.97	
Repairs and renewals.....	3,428.19	
Total expenses for maintenance.....		<u>\$143,293.69</u>

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS

Balance from previous year, brought forward.....	\$	313.13
Reverting to Treasurer.....	\$	313.13

During the year the average number of inmates has been 297.
 Total cost for maintenance, \$143,293.69.
 Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$9.213.
 Receipt from sales, \$383.41.
 Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.024.
 All other institution receipts, \$124.73.
 Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.008.
 Net weekly per capita, \$9.18.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

November 30, 1927.

REAL ESTATE

Land.....	\$17,305.00	
Buildings.....	390,729.16	
Total Real Estate.....		\$408,034.16

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Personal Property.....	\$100,021.73
Total Valuation of Property.....	\$508,055.89

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Number in Institution.

	Males	Females	Totals
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year.....	—	270	270
Number received during year (committed, 189; returned from parole, 91)....	—	280	280
Number passing out of the institution during the year.....	—	271	271
Number at end of the fiscal year in the institution.....	—	279	279
Daily average attendance (i.e., number of inmates actually present) during the year.....	—	297.08	297.08
Average number of officers and employees during the year.....	22	53	75

Number in Care of the Parole Branch.

Number in care of parole branch for part or all of the year.....	648
Number coming of age within the year, or for other reason passing out of custody.....	150
Employees of parole branch.....	17

Expenditures for the Institution.

CURRENT EXPENSES:	
Salaries and wages.....	\$62,848.000
Travel, transportation, etc.	1,765.28
Food.....	14,953.95
Religious instruction.....	1,465.21
Clothing and materials.....	8,300.02
Furnishings and household supplies.....	8,774.25
Medical and general care.....	3,577.19
Heat, light and power.....	16,445.56
Farm and stable.....	14,466.50
Grounds.....	986.57
Repairs, ordinary.....	6,282.97
Repairs and renewals.....	3,428.19
Total expenses for maintenance.....	\$143,293.69

Executive head of the institution (superintendent); CATHARINE M. CAMPBELL.
 Executive head of Parole Branch: ALMEDA F. CREE.

GIRLS PAROLE BRANCH

ALMEDA F. CREE, *Supervisor*

Parole is a succession of adjustments. The work of the Girls Parole Branch is to inspire and direct girls of adolescent age, many of whom have been sex delinquents, so that they may adjust themselves happily and successfully to respectable community life.

During the year that has just passed, the parole branch has worked with 648 individual girls. This is the largest number of individual girls ever handled by

the department. The weekly cost per capita of this group of 648 girls was \$1.82. At the end of the year 1927, 484 girls were on parole.

Little is known by the public at large about the successes of the girls paroled from the Industrial School for Girls. The failure of one girl, given newspaper notoriety, does much to warp public sentiment. Public opinion is a great factor in helping or hindering the progress or adjustment of any individual or group of individuals.

It is my intention in this report particularly to consider the successful cases. To what extent they outnumber the failures will be seen by the figures given.

CONDUCT OF GIRLS.

The conduct of the girls who reached their majority before Nov. 30, 1927 (74), was 78.3 per cent satisfactory and 21.6 per cent unsatisfactory. In the unsatisfactory group, (16), 10 had been mentally examined and 60 per cent were feeble-minded or psychopathic. We cannot say that their mental condition was the entire cause of their misbehavior, because in the group whose conduct was satisfactory, (58), 39 had been mentally examined and 50 per cent were diagnosed as feeble-minded or psychopathic.

By studying the histories of these girls, and by testing their mental reaction to community life, one comes to the conclusion that the feeble-minded or psychopathic girl, who is not a serious sex problem, can and often does succeed when placed in the environment suited to her special needs.

Of the 484 girls on parole at the end of the year, the conduct of 400, or 82.6 per cent was satisfactory. Sixty-one of these were married. The conduct of the married group was 95 per cent excellent. The girls who have demurred when on parole about doing housework in families for wages come to take great pride in their own homes, and prove to be good, thrifty housekeepers.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED GIRLS

There were 46 girls who passed out of the care of the trustees during the year by receiving honorable discharges. It is encouraging to see this group increasing from year to year. When honorably discharged, seven girls were working in factories, 2 in stores, one was attending filing school, 2 were attending business college, and 15 were doing housework for wages, many of the last-named group receiving from \$10 to \$16 a week. Twenty were married and successfully established in homes of their own. The average age when honorably discharged was 20 years and 6 months. The youngest girl was 19 years and 11 months.

Forty of these honorably discharged girls had been mentally examined. The diagnoses were 17 normal, 20 feeble-minded, and 3 psychopathic personalities. Such actual experience as this indicates that we can no longer say that because a girl is mentally deficient, or has a psychopathic personality, she cannot learn to become a useful member in the community. All these girls honorably discharged were not only self-supporting, but many made savings. Several of the girls contributed so much of their earnings to their families that when honorably discharged they had only small sums accumulated; but thirty-two girls had accumulated savings of \$2,588.60. Five girls had from \$100 to \$200 and five had over \$200. One girl saved 285.65.

When a girl is either approaching her majority, or an honorable discharge, the visitor takes care that she has a good supply of necessary clothes; that all necessary dentistry is done; a physical examination is made; and that she is employed at some kind of work that she may continue, and be happy in doing, after she passes out of the custody of the parole branch.

To qualify for an honorable discharge, a girl must have become a self-reliant and responsible citizen—not only able to earn her own living, but ambitious for greater attainments. As an example of the latter, one of these honorably discharged girls aspired to a college education. She passed the college entrance examination in the summer, and entered college in the fall. With her savings she paid her tuition for the first semester. To pay her room rent and board while attending college, she rises at four o'clock every morning that she may get to her work at five o'clock, and works three hours before going to her classes. She does other

work on holidays and during vacation time, which helps to meet expenses. Although she has been told that if she needs money she has only to say so, she always replies, "If I can do it myself, I would rather." A scholarship for the remainder of the year has just been awarded to her.

GIRLS IN FOSTER HOMES

The advantages of a foster home are primarily to develop the girl's resources and to strengthen her character, in those cases where the home is weak, so that when she goes home later she may be able to help her family, and if she marries and establishes a home of her own, that she may have definite ideas of what the standards of a well-ordered family should be.

The girl's first year on parole is the hardest. It is the greatest test of the resourcefulness of her visitor, her foster family or relative, and of the girl's real desire and ability to succeed in the community. No one knows how the girl will react to new surroundings, new associations, and new responsibilities. To learn how to do things pleasantly, another person's way is her first real test.

Placing the responsibility of disclosing suitable foster homes upon one person has been found to be the best method. In this way there is uniformity in the selection of homes. There is also an advantage in having one person investigate the different homes, and value their relative worth for different girls. As the resources of the communities in lines other than housework develop and the work of the reconstruction of the homes of the parents continues, fewer foster homes will be required.

Two hundred and fifty-three homes and small hospitals have been used this year 409 times for the employment of 283 individual girls. One hundred and eighty-four girls remained the entire year of 1927 in one foster home, 80 girls had each two foster homes, 12 girls had three foster homes, 6 girls had four, and one girl had five different homes during the year.

Sixty-nine girls out of 648 on parole remained at least one year of their parole in the same foster home; fifty-one girls stayed over a year; 12 girls stayed over 2 years; 4 girls stayed over three years; one girl stayed over four years, and one girl stayed over five years in the same home. During the year 238 applications for the employment of girls were received, and 202 foster homes were investigated. 1,661 relocations of girls were made.

GIRLS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Every encouragement is given the girls to continue their education. It is seldom that a girl has given any trouble in public school. The teachers and superintendents are most co-operative.

If a girl is beyond 14 years of age and has completed six grades of school, it rests with her whether she shall continue school or not. Some girls have not the mental capacity to go beyond the grammar school, and so drop out and go to work. Some who have the capacity are anxious to get to work, or their earnings are needed by their parents, and they, too, drop out.

During the year, 39 girls attended school. Twenty-five of these girls lived in their own homes and 14 in foster homes. Thirteen were in high school, one of whom was graduated in June with high standing. Fourteen girls, all under 16 years of age, were in grammar school. Three were in trade school, five in business college, and four attended continuation school.

RETURNED GIRLS.

In spite of the fact that the parole department handled the largest number of girls in 1927, fewer girls were returned to the school for discipline. All of these girls were re-paroled before the year ended, as well as all others in the various groups who were ready, so that not any returned girl, who had completed her course of training and was physically fit to be placed, was left in the school at the end of the year.

STUDY OF FOUR HUNDRED GIRLS.

The parole branch has made a careful study of the girls who were paroled from the school for the first time during the years 1924, 1925 and 1926—a total of 400.

Three hundred and fourteen of these girls had mental examinations prior to their commitment or while at the Industrial School for Girls, or on parole. The result of these examinations is as follows:—115 were diagnosed as normal; 168 as mentally deficient, and 31 as psychopathic personalities.

While on parole some of the unfit were weeded out as follows: The Trustees discharged one girl as an unfit subject; 17 were committed to the Department for Defective Delinquents; 10 were committed to the Reformatory for Women; 3 were committed to State hospitals; and 2 were committed to schools for the feeble-minded.

Forty-six of the girls became permanently adjusted in the community, and, because of their meritorious conduct, were honorably discharged by the Trustees.

Sixty-nine of the girls have married. Twenty of the married girls have been honorably discharged and 42 have good prospects for honorable discharges in the future.

Fifty-two girls have become of age. The conduct of 33 was satisfactory and the prognoses hopeful. The conduct of 19 girls was unsatisfactory and the prognoses doubtful. The purpose of the commitment, being the girl's reformation and adjustment to normal family life, has not always been possible, because of the short time for training on parole. There is too little time left when paroled from the school to accomplish very much in character building.

The figures seem to indicate that in the matter of success on parole, the mentality does not figure as largely as do the opportunities given them and their willingness to accept those opportunities.

RECONSTRUCTION OF GIRLS' HOMES

In 1926, the work of the department was rearranged so that part of one visitor's time could be devoted to making efforts to rehabilitate the family when necessary for the girl's safe return to her home.

There are many factors that enter into a girl's home or neighborhood condition which may make it unfit for her parole to it. Many conditions are encountered, such as men lodgers, drinking or immorality, feeble-mindedness, epilepsy, tuberculosis, lack of work, poverty or shiftlessness, sickness, neglected children, a mother who goes out to work during the day, undesirable companions, a congested neighborhood, etc., some of which can be remedied, alleviated or adjusted in various ways.

One of the first steps of rehabilitation is usually to get the family into a better place. Parents have been most co-operative. They have been willing to accept our suggestions and those of friendly visitors.

Responsibility is a great factor in one's reformation. A girl who has profited by her training at the school and on parole is willing to share in the duties and responsibilities of her home, her parents and her younger brothers and sisters. The paying of the rent, the clothing of the children, and the buying of the food are her concern as well as her parents. There is no surer way of testing and developing a girl's character.

MENTAL AND PHYSICAL EXAMINATIONS

A mental examination may serve to discover some hidden potentiality, which, if it is in the nature of an asset, may be cultivated, or, if in the nature of a liability, may be restrained.

The greatest service that can be rendered to our girls is to keep them in good health. With that objective, 284 girls have been taken to 25 hospitals, dentists and private doctors an aggregate of 1,215 times. There have been 82 ward patients.

It is a pleasure to report again to the Trustees that Miss Carolyn Field, who has been a volunteer worker for twenty years, is still helping us in our hospital work.

SAVINGS OF GIRLS

On Nov. 30, 1927, there were 242 active bank accounts of girls under twenty-one years of age, totalling \$12,480.36. Thirty-four girls had accounts ranging from \$100 to \$400 and seven had between \$200 and \$300. Four of the "of age" girls had over \$100, the largest amount being \$112.54.

STATISTICS CONCERNING WORK OF THE GIRLS PAROLE BRANCH

TABLE 45.—*Status November 30, 1927, of all girls in custody of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.*

On parole with relatives in Massachusetts.....	156
On parole with relatives outside of Massachusetts.....	26
On parole in families, earning wages.....	131
Attending school, earning wages.....	2
Attending school, boarding.....	1
Attending school, living at home.....	5
Doing other than housework, not living with relatives.....	6
In hospital or convalescent homes.....	26
Married (subject to recall for cause).....	61
Temporarily in House of Good Shepherd.....	23
Temporarily in House of Good Shepherd outside of Massachusetts.....	2
Boarding temporarily.....	1
House of Detention.....	3
Left home or places, whereabouts unknown:	
a. This year.....	24
b. Previously.....	16
Runaways from Industrial School, whereabouts unknown.....	1
	<hr/>
	484
In school November 30, 1927.....	279
	<hr/>
	763

TABLE 46.—*Cash account of girls on parole, year ending November 30, 1927.*

Balance on deposit December 1, 1926.....	\$20,515.05
Cash received from savings to credit 252 girls in place from Dec. 1, 1926, to Nov. 30, 1927.....	\$17,457.78
Cash received from savings to credit of 35 girls at home.....	425.10
Cash received from parents or other relatives to credit of 14 girls.....	166.29
Cash received from other sources.....	132.62
Interest on deposits.....	785.38
	<hr/>
By 1,377 deposits with the department.....	\$18,967.17
	<hr/>
	\$39,482.22
Cash withdrawn by 340 girls.....	\$19,248.98
Transfer to State Treasurer of unclaimed accounts for trust fund.....	2,583.30
	<hr/>
	\$21,832.28
	<hr/>
Balance on deposit November 30, 1927.....	\$17,649.94

TABLE 47.—*Girls' savings withdrawn during year ending November 30, 1927.*

(Cash withdrawn on account of 340 girls, some drawing for more than one purpose.)

Reasons for Withdrawal	No. of girls	Amount
Clothing.....	207	\$ 8,132.41
Dentists.....	37	550.38
Doctors, medicine, glasses, etc.....	33	281.37
Hospital.....	23	227.97
Help at home.....	37	590.14
Board.....	144	1,491.75
Traveling expenses including express and telephone and expenses in returning runaway wards.....	212	879.71
Expenses for baby.....	16	556.11
Overpaid wages returned to employer.....	10	76.91
Christmas, vacations and spending money.....	97	606.31
To pay for articles or money stolen or destroyed.....	7	119.96
Schooling.....	8	230.65
Insurance.....	2	13.20
Divorce.....	1	25.00
Marriage.....	10	311.25
Transferred to other institutions.....	13	233.20
Girls becoming of age and receiving an Honorable Discharge.....	78	4,922.66
		<hr/>
		\$19,248.98

TABLE 48.—*Expenditures of Girls Parole Branch, year ending November 30, 1927.*

Salaries:		
Almeda F. Cree, Supt.....	\$2,630.00	
Visitors.....	19,425.98	
Clerks.....	4,350.00	
	<hr/>	\$26,405.98
Visitors:		
Travel.....	\$4,311.89	
Taxi hire and use of visitors' own auto.....	722.02	
	<hr/>	\$5,033.91

Office expenses:		
Advertising.....	\$ 333.82	
Postage.....	378.08	
Stationery and office supplies.....	364.55	
Telephone and telegrams.....	1,684.98	
Rent.....	2,760.00	
Sundries.....	93.48	
		\$5,614.91
Graduating exercises for honorably discharged girls.....		50.00
Total expended for administration and visiting.....		\$37,104.80
Assistance to girls:		
Board.....	\$ 395.82	
Clothing.....	493.29	
Medicine and medical attendance (including dental work).....	565.03	
Travel.....	877.73	
Miscellaneous.....	12.88	
Total expended for girls.....		\$2,344.75
Total expenditures in connection with the parole of girls from the Industrial School for Girls.....		\$39,449.55

TRUST FUNDS¹

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Lyman School, Lyman Fund.

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance December 1, 1926.....	\$4,525.68	\$33,700.00	\$38,225.68
<i>Receipts in 1926-27</i>			
Income from investments.....	1,876.52		1,876.52
Securities purchased.....		1,300.00	
	\$6,402.20	\$35,000.00	\$40,102.20
<i>Payments in 1926-27</i>			
Securities purchased.....	\$1,300.00		
Balance November 30, 1927.....	\$5,102.20	\$35,000.00	\$40,102.20
<i>Present Investments</i>			
Athol bond.....		\$1,500.00	
Boston & Albany R.R. stock.....		300.00	
Canton (Ohio) bonds.....		5,000.00	
Columbus (Ohio) bonds.....		11,500.00	
Everett bond.....		3,000.00	
Muskegon, Mich.....		1,300.00	
New York (State) bond.....		1,000.00	
West Brookfield bond.....		1,000.00	
Worcester Trust Company certificates.....		400.00	
United States Treasury bonds.....		2,000.00	
State of Minnesota bonds.....		8,000.00	
		\$35,000.00	
Cash on hand.....		5,102.20	\$40,102.20

Lyman School, Lyman Trust Fund.

Balance December 1, 1926.....	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00
No transactions in 1926-27.....		
Balance November 30, 1927.....	20,000.00	20,000.00
<i>Present Investments</i>		
Boston & Albany R.R. certificates.....	\$14,000.00	
Chicago Junction & Union Stock Yards Co. bonds.....	5,000.00	
New London & Northern R.R. Co. certificate.....	1,000.00	
		\$20,000.00

Income, Lyman School, Lyman Trust Fund.

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance December 1, 1926.....	\$13,209.63		\$13,209.63
<i>Receipts in 1926-27</i>			
Income from investments.....	1,881.63		1,881.63
	\$15,091.31		\$15,091.31
<i>Payments in 1926-27</i>			
Lyman School for Boys.....	\$8,510.06		\$8,510.06
Balance November 30, 1927.....	\$6,581.25		\$6,581.25
<i>Present Investment</i>			
Cash on hand.....			\$6,581.25

¹ Under the provisions of chapter 407, Acts of 1906, these funds are in the hands of the Treasurer and Receiver-General, but the expenditure of the income is in the hands of trustees.

Lyman School, Lamb Fund.

Balance December 1, 1926.....	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
No transactions in 1926-27.....		
Balance November 30, 1927.....	1,000.00	1,000.00
<i>Present Investment</i>		
Athol bonds.....	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00

Income, Lyman School, Lamb Fund.

Balance December 1, 1926.....	\$364.54	\$100.00	\$464.54
<i>Receipts in 1926-27</i>			
Income from investment.....	60.53		60.53
	\$425.07	\$100.00	\$525.07
<i>Payments in 1926-27</i>			
Lyman School for boys.....	none		none
Balance November 30, 1927.....	\$425.07	\$100.00	\$525.07
<i>Present investment</i>			
Boston & Albany R.R. stock.....		\$100.00	
Cash on hand.....		425.07	525.07

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Industrial School for Girls, Lamb Fund.

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance December 1, 1926.....		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
No transactions in 1926-27.....			
Balance November 30, 1927.....		1,000.00	1,000.00
<i>Present Investment</i>			
American Telephone and Telegraph Company bonds.....		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00

Income, Industrial School for Girls, Lamb Fund.

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance December 1, 1926.....	\$183.05		\$183.05
<i>Receipts in 1926-27</i>			
Income from investments.....	46.00		46.00
	\$229.05		\$229.05
<i>Payments in 1926-27</i>			
Industrial School for Girls.....	31.16		31.16
Balance November 30, 1927.....	\$197.89		\$197.89
<i>Present Investment</i>			
Cash on hand.....			\$197.89

Industrial School for Girls, Fay Fund.

Balance December 1, 1926.....	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
No transactions in 1926-27.....		
Balance November 30, 1927.....	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
<i>Present Investment</i>		
Revere bond.....	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00

Income, Industrial School for Girls, Fay Fund.

Balance December 1, 1926.....	\$186.84	\$186.84
<i>Receipts in 1926-27</i>		
Income from investment.....	46.00	46.00
Balance November 30, 1927.....	\$232.84	\$232.84
<i>Present Investment</i>		
Cash on hand.....		\$232.84

Industrial School for Girls, Rogers Book Fund.

Balance December 1, 1926.....	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
No transactions in 1926-27.....		
Balance November 30, 1927.....	1,000.00	1,000.00
<i>Present Investment</i>		
United States bonds.....	1,000.00	1,000.00

Income, Industrial School for Girls, Rogers Book Fund.

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance December 1, 1926	\$ 23.23		\$23.23
<i>Receipts in 1926-27</i>			
Income from investment	43.68		43.68
	<u>\$66.91</u>		<u>\$66.91</u>
Balance November 30, 1927	\$66.91		\$66.91
<i>Present Investment</i>			
Cash on hand			\$66.91

Massachusetts Training Schools, Female Wards Fund

	Cash	Securities	Total
<i>Received in 1926-27</i>			
Robert K. Watson, Ex. Sec'y		\$2,583.30	\$2,583.30
Balance November 30, 1927		2,583.30	2,583.30
<i>Present Investment</i>			
Provident Institution for Savings Bank Books		\$2,583.30	

Massachusetts Training Schools, Male Wards Fund

	Cash	Securities	Total
<i>Received in 1926-27</i>			
Robert J. Watson, Ex. Sec'y		\$1,679.42	\$1,679.42
Balance November 30, 1927		1,679.42	1,679.42
<i>Present Investment</i>			
Suffolk Savings Bank for Seamen and Others Bank books		\$1,679.42	